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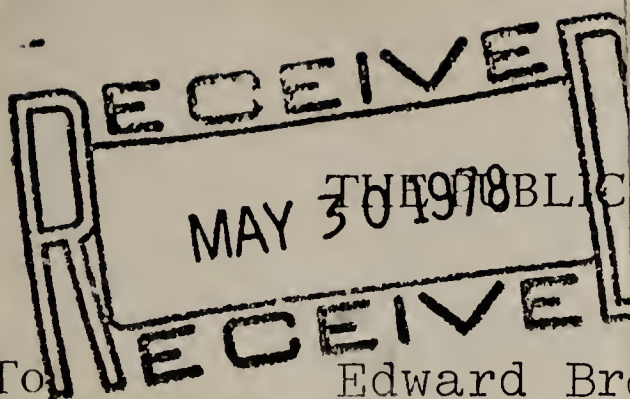
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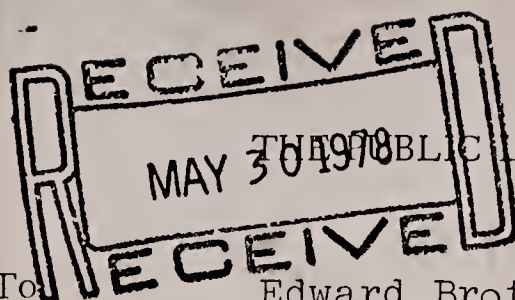
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PREFACE

This is a history of only one line of the Seavey family. For practical reasons, among them the abundance of printed sources for New Hampshire and Maine, I have limited it fairly closely to persons in the Maine branch who comprised my grandfather's (and my own) ancestors. Other lines, however, may find something of interest in the English material, the greater part of which has never before been printed.

One regrettable fact is that so many original documents no longer exist. The Devonshire probate records were totally destroyed in the late war by enemy action. Except for a few entries, "taken out of the oulde book," the earliest Portsmouth records were done away with in 1652 by the selectmen, and the Cumberland County records, dating from 1760, were lost in the Portland fires of 1866 and 1911. Some old papers, such as the so-called list of the first comers said to have been sent by Captain John Mason in 1631, have been proven to be spurious.

The Seavey entries in the Stokeinteignhead parish register were very kindly furnished to me by Walter Goodwin Davis, Esquire, and the records of manor, hundred and corporation courts kept in the Exeter City Library were excellently transcribed by Miss O. M. Moger, Honorary Archivist of Exeter Cathedral.

For invaluable information received over many years from my father, Mrs. Edwin M. Tansill, Dr. May Hannah Sampson, Dr. José Penteado Bill, Mr. Millard I. Parker, Mrs. Mildred S. Ingram, Miss P. W. Shield, Miss E. Marie Estes, and the most cooperative staffs of H. M. Public Record Office, the British Museum, Exeter City Library, National Archives, Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Boston Public Library, New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Maine and New Hampshire Historical Societies, I am deeply grateful.

JAMES T. M. SEAVEY

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THE NAME

The name of Seavey is derived from the Old English given name of Saewig, stemming from the Saxon words for "sea" and "war," which in the Middle English forms of Saewi and Sewi is found in eleventh and twelfth century muniments of the abbeys of Bath and Shaftesbury and in Domesday Book (Searle, Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum, 408; V. C. H., Oxfordshire, 399).

In Devonshire, about 1140, folio 4a of Exeter Book discloses an acquittance witnessed by one Sewi at Powderham, and another releasing "Hrodolf Sewies sune," that is, Rolf, son of Sewi, from all obligation to the manor of Alphington in Wonford Hundred. A facsimile of this page has been published by the New Palaeographical Society (ser. 1, vol. 1, plate 10).

The late Cecil L'Estrange Ewen, in his Early Surnames of Devonshire (Paignton, 1947, p. 23) mentioned a Sewy, perhaps Roger Sauy at Budleigh, listed in the lay subsidy roll of 6 Edward III, 1332 (P. R. O., E. 179/95/7):

There were a few early instances of the surname outside of Devon. Thus, in 1309 Roger Sewy was one of the free tenants of the manor of Salterton; near Salisbury, in Wiltshire (Index Library, XXXVII, 364). The reputed manor of Stowford, in Bradford Hundred, Wiltshire, was leased in 1458 by the Abbot of Keynsham to William Sewey or Stowford and Margaret his wife for a term of ninety-six years. Margaret's will, probated at Lambeth in 1488, shows that she had survived her husband and moved to Chippenham (P. C. C., 16 Milles; V. C. H., Wilts., VII, 73-76).

The will of Thomas Sewy of Gloucester in 1485 named his widow Margaret residuary legatee and executrix (P. C. C., 17 Logge).

A scroll of arms in Devonshire churches, 1588, once owned by Sir George Carewe, describes a memorial coat of arms in the church at Stokenham which comprised a pair of crossed knives with red hafts and silver blades on a black shield, under which was the name Sewye (Devon Notes and Queries, I (2), 10, 124).

Like many other old coats, this appears never to have been officially registered in the College of Arms, but the original there of Joseph Holland's Devonshire Roll of Arms, 1585, adds the information that the full name beneath the shield was "Jo.

Sewye" (letter from A. R. Wagner, Richmond Herald, March 6, 1957).

The New England family came from Stokeinteignhead, Devon.

HUNDRED AND MANOR RECORDS

The ancient South Devon manor of Stokeinteignhead, near Teignmouth, is mentioned in Domesday Book, in Exeter episcopal registers from 1279, and in Exchequer records about 1285. Besides the court of the manor, the hundred court for one of the three divisions of Wonford Hundred met there.

Although the courts themselves were far older, the extant manor rolls cover only the period from 1466 to 1608, and the hundred court rolls from 1490 to 1601. The first mention of the family in that place is in the manorial records.

At the manor court held on the Feast of All Saints, November 1, 1466, the ale-tasters presented that Richard Sewy, William Martyn senior and William Browne "brasiarent cervisiam" in breach of the assize, for which petty offense they were amerced three pence. Similar entries for brewing ale were repeated in 1467, 1474 and 1475. In 1474 and 1475 Richard Sewy complained in a plea of debt against Richard Gybbe or Gybbby and had distraint for two pence. He died about 1487, and his successor to the tenement gave a cow of the value of ten shillings in heriot to the lord of the manor.

In 1488 Alice Sewy, apparently his widow, was also in breach of the assize of ale, and in 1494 she turned over to the custody of the steward of the manor a stray bay horse.

William Sewy was amerced nine pence in 1489 for having wounded William Browne with a poniard. Richard Sewy junior, living with William Sewy, was presented in 1505 as being "of the age of twelve years and more" yet not sworn in a tithing. In 1506 William Sewy was presented for brewing ale and for not attending at the manor court.

At the hundred court in 1509, the tithingman at Ringmore in St. Nicholas presented that William Sewey junior was without the assize of the lord king, and at Teignharvey John at Bowe and William and John Flaccher, by their pledge William Sewy, were presented as being "common players of football," for which in 1510 they were each fined two pence. Football was regarded as a waste of time which could better be used at archery.

The manor court in 1531 required Richard Martyn, living with Richard Sewy and being of the age of twelve years and more, to

be sworn in accordance with the king's assize. The ale tasters also presented that Richard Sewy had brewed ale to be sold.

Joan Sewy, widow, having died in the spring of 1531, her son Richard was admitted as her successor in the tenement.

The hundred court amerced John Sayway in 1545 for default in prosecuting his suit for debt against Edward Lange, and in 1550 Thomas Seway was sworn as tithingman at Ringmore.

John Dottyn, gentleman, was amerced two pence by the manor court in 1593 for leave to agree with William Seevy in a plea of trespass, for the evident purpose of a fine confirming William's title to land. One of the twelve jurors of this court was William Seevy, freeman.

William Seevy was also among the conventional and customary tenants who made presentments at the manor court in 1594. He complained against William Cooke in a plea of trespass, and Cooke was amerced two pence for leave to agree. John Seevy and Richard Tomlyn living with John Seevy took the oath of allegiance to the queen.

At the hundred court of October 24, 1594, William Sevy was sworn as tithingman at Stokeinteignhead. As this was his last appearance, he may have been the William Zeavie whose will was probated that year at Exeter.

OTHER ENGLISH RECORDS

Among the Devon wills and administrations formerly in the District Probate Registry at Exeter and lost in the air raids of 1942 were the following: 1545, Nicholas Sevey, Stokeinteignhead; 1582, John Sevie, Haccombe; 1584, Thomas Sevie, Haccombe; 1587, Alice Sevey, Stokeinteignhead; 1594, William Zeavie; 1626, John Sevie, Stokeinteignhead (September 1627); 1668, John Seevey, Combeinteignhead.

At the Public Record Office, London, the Devon militia muster of August 1569 for Wonford, Haytor and Teignbridge Hundreds lists William and John Sevee at Stokeinteignhead and a John Sevy at Tormohun (Torquay), bowmen, another John Sevy at Tormohun, pikeman, and Thomas Sevy at St. Mary Church and Robert Scewe at Paignton, billmen (S. P. 12/57/31).

The Principal Probate Registry has these wills: 1585, John Sevy, Tormohun, 39 Brudenell, and 1589, Ellise Zeue, Stokeinteignhead, 85 Leicester.

John Sevy's will was made September 20, 1575, and probated August 23, 1585 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He left legacies to the poor of Stokeinteignhead, the church and poor of

Tormohun, the maudlin house of Teignmouth, his servant William Brown, his friend John Babb, John Bickford the younger (son of John Bickford of Stokeinteignhead), and William and Alice Bickford. His remaining goods were divided equally between his son Christopher and daughter Margaret, and his share in the ship George of Torbay between his children and John Bickford of Teignharvey and John Martin the elder of Cockington.

Ellis or Elizeus Zevye or Servye appears in the Exeter port books as master and owner of the 20-ton ship John of Teignmouth, which returned from Newfoundland on September 11, 1583 with a cargo of train oil (D. A. Trans., LIV, 479). By his will, made April 16, 1589, he gave to his elder daughter Thomazine his leasehold at Gabwell plus three pounds five shillings eight pence; to his other daughter Marie twenty pounds; and to William Zeve his son twenty pounds, also one-half of his sea craft and "my goulde Sygnett." He gave also to his sisters Ellen Rowe and Elizabeth Case, with five shillings eight pence and "one pilchard nett" to his "brother" William Case of Gabwell. There were other bequests to John Bickford the elder, to Thomas Martin of Teignmouth, and to William-Rowe. It appears that he was the son of John and Alice (Rowe) Zeve, for he added to his mothers' bequests to her grandchildren, Richard, Mary and Petronell Haywood. His wife was named executrix and residuary legatee of his estate, including his share of "such fishe as God shall send out of the newfounde land," with further provision "Grace my shipp come to mischance and not returne." This will was probated November 26, 1589.

At Kingswear, across the river from Dartmouth, there resided in 1622 a William Seavey (not the emigrant), who was then master of the good ship William of Plymouth, "bound for the Newfoundland" (will of John Garrett, probated October 27, 1626, Exeter Consistory Court). He was listed as an inhabitant of Dartmouth in the years from 1626 to 1633 (Dart. Corp. Rec., Nos. 62,254; 62,329; 62,419; 62,467; 62,498; 62,522). On March 11, 1626, letters of marque against Spain were granted to the Blessing of Dartmouth, William Sevy master (S. P. Dom., 1628-29, p. 286). As "William Sevy of Dartmouth in the County of Devon Captain," he sued in the High Court of Chancery in 1628 against Abraham and Ambrose Jennens (C. 2 Chas. I S/83/18 and S/132/10), alleging a Newfoundland voyage as "Master and Marchant" in 1624 for which he was still unpaid; and in a Dartmouth Borough Court held March 16, 1634, William Booth was in default "at suit of Johanna Sevie, widow, administratrix of goods which were of William Sevie, her husband, deceased, in plea of debt."

Ellis Seavie, perhaps a brother of the aforementioned William, was living in the same ward in Dartmouth in 1629 and 1630, but was not there in 1632.

At Rotherhithe, Surrey, a Thames-side district long inhabited by seafaring men, a John Seavey was buried on March 28, 1638.

FIRST GENERATION

THOMAS ZEVIE, the progenitor of the New England family, was born sometime during the middle years of the reign of Henry VIII. There is no record of his baptism, but he was probably born well before September 15, 1538, when the first register of the Church of St. Andrew at Stokeinteignhead was inscribed with the entry of the christening of John Zevye, possibly a brother, who was the son of Thomas Zevye.

His parents are not known. His father may have been Thomas, or Richard (d. June 7, 1559), or Bawden (Baldwin), and his grandfather was perhaps the Richard Zevie buried at Stokeinteignhead on July 6, 1545, or the Nicholas Sevey whose estate was administered at Exeter in the same year. It seems likely that Richard Sewy, who died about 1487, and Alice Sewy, living in 1494, were his great-grandparents.

At the hundred court held at Stokeinteignhead on October 22, 1550, Thomas Seway was presented and sworn as the tithingman for Ringmore. He married at Stokeinteignhead, September 18, 1552, Elizabeth Browne. The will of a Thomas Sevie of Haccombe, about a mile from Stokeinteignhead, was probated at Exeter in 1584, and Elizabeth Zevie, widow, was buried at Stokeinteignhead on March 14, 1588.

Children, baptized at Stokeinteignhead:

- i. Richard, bp. September 23, 1553.
- ii. John, bp. October 5, 1556.
- iii. Charity, bp. September 29, 1560.
- iv. Johan, bp. September 29 (sic), 1563.
- 2 v. Henry, bp. June 16, 1566.

SECOND GENERATION

HENRY ZEVIE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Browne) Zevie, was baptized at Stokeinteignhead on June 16, 1566.

He married, September 25, 1592, Helen Baron. She was probably a daughter of Edward and Joan Baron, who were married at Stokeinteignhead on June 6, 1556.

There are no direct records of any of their deaths, but the estate of a Joane Barons, of Crediton, about twenty miles north, was administered at Exeter in 1593.

Children of Henry and Helen (Baron) Zevie, all baptized at Stokeinteignhead:

- i. Julian, bp. December 18, 1592; buried January 15, 1593.
- ii. Thomas, bp. December 4, 1594; perhaps father of Thomas Seavey (1627-1708), of Portsmouth, N. H. John and Elizabeth Seavey, children of William, below, on March 29, 1669, deposed of their cousin, Thomas Seavey.
- iii. Gregory, bp. July 28, 1598.
- 3 iv. William, bp. October 25, 1601; fishing at Isles of Shoals, 1632.
- v. Julian, bp. July 21, 1604; m. January 12, 1636, Gregory Aleigh.

THIRD GENERATION

WILLIAM SEAVEY, son of Henry and Helen (Baron) Seavey, was born in the parish of Stokeinteignhead, Devon, where he was baptized on October 25, 1601.

He came to New England in 1632. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 3, 1676, in the suit of Robert Tufton Mason against Massachusetts, he testified to commissioners for the Board of Trade as follows:

The Deposition of William Seavy aged seaventy five years Saith that he came into New England upon a fishing account at the Isles of Sholes near the River of Piscataqa about a year before Capt. Neale went from this country for England . . . which was in the year 32 . . .

And further saith that neither Capt. Neale nor Capt. Mason nor any by from or under them did ever set up or exercise any Government in this Country . . . that ever this deponent knoweth or heard of who hath been in this Country and in the same place for the most parte to this day ever since (P. R. O., C. O. 5/905/289; cf. N. H. Prov. Papers, XVII, 522-523).

He settled for a time on Appledore, then called Hog Island, the largest of the Isles of Shoals, which Captain Christopher Levett, in his Voyage to New England, 1623-24, had described as "a good fishing place for six ships, but more cannot well be there, for want of convenient stage room, as this year's experience hath proved."

Upon complaints made to the "great enquest" at Saco, June 25, 1640, by Philip Swaddon of Piscataqua that "William Sevey about ten days last past, did pull down all the rafters of the stage that Mr. John Beaple fisht in this place," and by Nicholas Frost that "Steeven Crafford partener with the said William Sevey, did ruinate the flakes, short and long layers, with other things belonging to the fishing Craft," they were "by a warrant from the Court directed to Mr. Thomas Wannerton to be warned not to offend any more in that kind" (Me. Prov. & Ct. Rec., I, 51-53).

William Seavey's "sarvant" and Stephen Crawford were "cast away in a shallop" in 1642. With exemplary fidelity, William Seavey administered Crawford's estate for his widow, Margaret, and their two small children, Susan and Sarah. The older child, Susan, "William Seavy kept aſ his own," but evidently frail, she died after doctoring at Boston.

William Seavey rendered a preliminary account as administrator, July 5, 1642; and on October 18, 1647, the General Court of the Province of Maine, consisting of Henry Jocelyn, deputy governor, Edward Godfrey, secretary, Henry Boad and Abraham Preble, assistants, and Basil Parker, recorder, approved his final account and decreed:

We whose names are underwritten at the lower end of this side peruseing the account and knowing the indulgent care and charge that William Seavy was at in the bringing up the child deceased, and more mony disbursed than hath come to his hands, we think fitt he be discharged, and refer it to his Charitable consideration what hee will bestow on the Child of Croford out of his love, that now liveth (Me. Prov. & Ct. Rec., I, 120-123; cf. N. H. Prov. Papers, XXXI, 17).

In the period between July 31, 1641 and June 30, 1643, the accounts of John Winter at Richmond Island show purchases of five hogsheads of mackerel from "William Seavy at the Ile of Shoulds" (Trelawney Papers, 329, 351).

On April 17, 1644, he was sworn freeman at Portsmouth, where he had a town lot before March 4, 1646, and obtained other grants in 1652, 1653, 1660 (161 acres), 1666 (101 acres),

and 1669. He was elected one of the three Portsmouth selectmen in 1648, treasurer in 1652, selectman and "constable for Yles of Shoals" in 1655, and selectman again in 1657. As selectman he had charge of the erection of the old South Church at Portsmouth, where he was listed as contributing to the minister, the Reverend Joshua Moody, in 1659, 1666, 1671, 1677 and 1678. He was agent for the widow of the merchant Ambrose Lane of Teignmouth in 1656. In 1659 he served on the grand jury, and in 1663 he was on the inquest into the drownings of Robert Marshall and Jeremiah Dolley.

He was several times a party in litigation, usually over fishing stages at the Isles of Shoals. He was successful as plaintiff in 1660 against Stephen Ford, in 1661 against William Seeley and John Diamont, Sr., again in 1662 against Diamont, and in 1663 against John Diamont, Jr.; but in 1669 Roger Kelly had judgment against "William Seve for not protiqueting his Attechment" (Me. Prov. & Ct. Rec., I, II). In 1671 he owed fourteen pounds eight shillings to the estate of John Croad of Salem (Essex Quart. Cts., IV, 402).

"Praying to be freed from the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts" in vain hope that King Charles II might instead "joyne them to the province of Mayne," William Seavey was one of the signers of the petition of Abraham Corbett to the Royal Commissioners, July 26, 1665, for which Corbett was forthwith jailed at Boston; but in 1676 he deposed as above mentioned against Captain Mason's heir, and on October 22, 1677 he signed the petition in favor of the Massachusetts government, in which, it was said shrewdly to the king,

wee rest fully satisfied and contented. Wee are men that desire to fear the Lord and the King and not to meddle with them that are given to Change, as well knowing what confusions, distractions and Damage Changes of Governments are not unusually attended with (N. H. Prov. Papers, XVII, 512, 526).

Finally, by the commission of September 18, 1679, establishing a president and council, New Hampshire was constituted a royal province.

In March 1668/9, Richard Tucker was working up Seavey accounts, and on February 26, 1679, William Seavey, Sr., was ordered to supply Mrs. Margaret Tucker, his widow, then in want.

Without mention of his wife, presumably then dead, on October 29, 1679 William Seavey executed, and on July 6, 1680 acknowledged, a deed of gift granting and confirming to his son

William "my now dwelling house together with all other out-houses as also my upland and marsh and Mill on this side the Creeke that my Mill now stands on, foure acres only excepted of marsh . . . As also all the Cattle which said William Seavey now enjoyeth as his proper owne," upon the condition that he pay to his brothers John and Stephen and married sister Elizabeth Odiorne the sum of ten pounds each (N. H. Hist. Soc., Province Deeds, vol. 3, p. 157a).

William Seavey, Sr., deposed in February 1682/3 that he first knew Thomas Walford over forty-five years before that date.

His name appeared for the last time on the taxlist for Greenland and Sandy Beach (Rye), August 25, 1684. His son was recorded as 'junior' on July 20, 1686, but was not called 'junior' in 1687, when he served on a jury. Parsons (Hist. Rye, p. 526) says that he died about 1688.

Children:

4 i. William, c. 1648-1732.

ii. Elizabeth, b. 1652; m. before 1679 Philip Odiorne, adm. December 3, 1703; Son: Nathaniel Odiorne, m. Jane Haskins.

iii. John, b. 1654, inventory at Bradford, Mass., March 4, 1709; m. July 29, 1686, Hannah (Philbrook) Walker, b. September 26, 1651, d. s. p. October 27, 1738.

iv. Capt. Stephen, b. 1656, taxed at Bloody Point (now Newington), N. H., 1677, living 1679.

FOURTH GENERATION

WILLIAM SEAVEY, the younger, was born about 1648.

He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Johnson) Jackson. She was born about 1663.

Admitted as a freeman at Boston in May, 1674, he was surveyor of highways in 1683 at Portsmouth; on the grand jury there in 1682, 1683, 1695, 1698 and 1699; jury 1684, 1687 and 1692; coroners' juries, inquests of drownings, May 10, 1674 and February 27, 1695/6; bondsman for John Reed, July 20, 1686; and signer, February 20, 1689/90, general petition to Massachusetts for temporary government.

After the transfer of Sandy Beach, or Rye, from Portsmouth to Newcastle in 1693, he was Newcastle selectman in 1694, provincial assemblyman in 1697, and on the town committee to lay

out common land in 1721. His name is on tax lists for Greenland and Sandy Beach, August 25, 1684; Rye and Greenland, December, 1686; Sandy Beach, 1698; and Newcastle, 1708, for three pounds ten shillings.

Of sixty-odd years' remembrance, he deposed at Newcastle, May 21, 1719, that he had been on the Sheepscot River in Maine before King Philip's War. In 1728 he desired at a proprietors' meeting to be excused by reason of "age and infirmity" from further service in laying out lands.

By his will, dated March 21, 1728/9 and probated June 18, 1733, "being of sound and perfect memory, but crazy and infirm in body," he gave to his wife Hannah, named executrix with his son William, all his household goods, two acres of salt marsh, one-half his cattle and sheep, and the negro woman Ammi; fifteen pounds each to daughters Hannah and Hephshibah and sons Thomas and Ebenezer; three pounds each to his son-in-law Captain Samuel Banfield and granddaughter Mary (Banfield) Langdon; and twenty shillings to his son Stephen. He also confirmed prior deeds of gift of the homestead in Rye to his son William and of his lands south of the millstream to his son James.

Hannah Seavey died January 31, 1748/9. Her will, made September 10, 1741, admitted to probate February 28, 1748/9, gave to sons Stephen and James and granddaughter Mary Langdon ten shillings each; to son Ebenezer, a feather bed; to the children of deceased son Thomas, ten pounds; to her negro woman Amie (sic), one cow; and named as residuary legatee and executor her son William.

Children of William⁴ and Hannah (Jackson) Seavey:

- i. William, proprietor's clerk and selectman, Rye, 1726, d. between October 28 and December 7, 1752; m. (1) December 22, 1715, Mary Hincks, daughter of Chief Justice John Hincks; m. (2) September 25, 1748, Hannah Seavey, c. 1703-1766. Three children.
- ii. Capt. Stephen, 1686-1742, of Kittery; bought Seavey's Island, in Portsmouth harbor, 1722; m. (1) 1711, Anne Fernald; m. (2) March 17, 1729/30, Mary (Carpenter) Dearing; m. (3) 1736, Mary True, widow of Obediah True. Nine children.
- 5 iii. Thomas, bp. April 21, 1695, triplet, d. 1738.
- iv. Ebenezer, bp. April 21, 1695, triplet, living 1753.
- v. _____, triplet, stillborn, 1695.

- vi. James, c. 1698-1755, of Newcastle, m. June 12, 1718, Abigail Pickering, daughter of Thomas Pickering, of Newington. Three children.
- vii. Hannah, d. ante 1741; m. Samuel Wallis, will made June 1, probated August 26, 1741.
- viii. Hephshibah, received into South Church, Portsmouth, May 8, 1720; d. ante 1741; m. November 4, 1716, Thomas Wright, of London. Seven children.
- ix. Mary, d. July 9, 1724; m. Capt. Samuel Banfield, 1678-1742. Daughter: Mary Banfield, b. 1704, d. August 10, 1753; m. December 1, 1720, Capt. Joseph Langdon, 1696-1767.

FIFTH GENERATION

THOMAS AND EBENEZER SEAVEY were the survivors of triplets born to William and Hannah (Jackson) Seavey.

In the baptismal register of the old North Church at Portsmouth is the following entry in the handwriting of the Reverend Joshua Moody, the first pastor:

1695 April 21 Then baptized Samuel Pike my Grandson. Thomas [and] Ebenezer Sevy born at once, a 3d boy died in the Birth (N. H. Gen. Rec., III, 53).

With Roger Dearing, Roger Hunnewell, and Matthew and John Libby, in July, 1717, Thomas and Ebenezer Seavey went to Scarborough, Maine, which had been burned by the Indians in 1690 and virtually abandoned ever since. They settled at Dunstan, near the mouth of the Scarborough River, at Seavey's Landing.

At the Scarborough town meeting of March 30, 1720, called to restore the local government, Thomas Seavey and Nathan Knight were elected surveyors of the highways, nearly obliterated after thirty years of desolation. On the list of the thirty-nine proprietors at this meeting, and on a subsequent list of June 20, 1720, appear the names of John Libby, Nathan Knight, Job Burnham, Thomas Seavey and Ebenezer Seavey.

Thomas Seavey married Hannah Knight, and Ebenezer married her sister Elizabeth, daughters of Nathan and Hannah (Westbrook) Knight. Elizabeth was admitted to membership in the First Congregational Church, at Scarborough, September 21, 1735.

Ebenezer Seavy of Scarborough was reported as clerk, August 9 to November 30, 1722, in Capt. Edmund Ward's Company of Massachusetts Militia.

In the spring of 1723 the Three Years' Indian War (Lt. Gov. William Dummer's War) broke out, and Colonel Thomas Westbrook was placed in general command. He appointed his brother-in-law, Nathan Knight, sergeant in charge of the Black Point (Scarborough) garrison, and at Falmouth (Portland), May 18, 1723, Colonel Westbrook entered in his journal:

Ordered Corporall Seavy to send Ebenezer Seavy and Benjamin Larraby to Roger Dearings Garrison thear to Remain till Further Orders (New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., XLIV, 178).

On June 26, 1723, this garrison house, at the Hasty place or Nonsuch farm at Oak Hill, was captured by the Indians, who killed Mrs. Dearing and abducted three of her relatives. Mr. Dearing and the troops had been called away a short time before.

For thirty-two pounds, on May 5, 1729, the brothers sold to Walter Foss sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Job Burnham and Axel Roberts, and on January 13, 1729/30, Thomas Seavey, Charles Pine, Robert Munson, James Babb, Nathaniel Knight and Job Burnham, Jr. purchased in joint tenancy and equal shares eight hundred acres, partly in Biddeford and partly in Scarborough, a branch of the Bonython and Lewis patent, from Joseph Jewett and George Hibbard, for 752 pounds (York Deeds, XIV, 530; XVII, 539).

In March 1734/5, Thomas and Ebenezer Seavey deposed about conditions at Scarborough seventeen years earlier.

Hannah, the widow of Thomas, took administration of his estate, January 6, 1738/9, and on November 16, 1739 she became the second wife of John Sellea (Seeley or Sealy), of Biddeford.

Ebenezer Seavey was living in 1753, deposing then of his journey to Scarborough with John Libby.

Children of Thomas⁵ and Hannah (Knight) Seavey:

- 6 i. Ebenezer, b. January 22, 1722/3, d. 1796; m. September 29, 1743, Mary Stevens; private and corporal, Revolutionary War, 1775-1779.
- ii. Hannah, b. January 5, 1724/5; m. March 8, 1743, Jonathan Andrews, Jr., of Ipswich, a captain in the Revolution.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. May 28, 1727, m. 1748, Eleazer Kimball.
- iv. Mary, b. August 24, 1729; d. 1730.

v. Olive, b. May 21, 1732; witnessed will of Stephen Munson, September 11, 1751; m. November 20, 1755, Jonathan Watson.

vi. John, b. May 5, 1734.

vii. Anne, b. May 5, 1736, "Fast at Dunstan"; m. January 18, 1753, Amos Andrews, deacon of the Second Parish, at Dunstan. Daughter: Lydia Andrews, d. December 9, 1838; m. October 19, 1780, Capt. Zebulon Libby, b. Scarborough 1757, d. December 6, 1836.

viii. Mary, b. June 12, 1737; m. October 15, 1772, James Foss, of Saco.

Children of Ebenezer⁵ and Elizabeth (Knight) Seavey:

i. Thomas, b. September 13, 1727 (d. in infancy).

ii. Thomas, b. August 4, 1728 (d. in infancy).

iii. William, b. June 7, 1730.

6 iv. Mary, b. December 3, 1732; m. January 2, 1755, Thomas Burnham, b. June 21, 1730.

v. Nathaniel, b. December 5, 1734; m. November 27, 1759, Eleanor Burnham. Son: Ebenezer, b. November 30, 1760.

vi. Thomas, b. January 6, 1740.

SIXTH GENERATION

EBENEZER SEAVEY, eldest son of Thomas and Hannah (Knight) Seavey, was born at Scarborough, Maine, on January 22, 1722/3.

On September 29, 1743, before the Reverend William Tompson (Harvard College, 1718), he married Mary Stevens.

Militia service, French and Indian War, Ebenezer Sevey, of Scarborough: list of men dated May 3, 1757; rank, sergeant; Captain John Fabyn's Company; reported on training band list (Mass. Archives, vol. 95, p. 340).

Revolutionary War, Massachusetts Line: enlisted as private, Captain John Rice's Company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's 31st Regiment of Foot, May 18, 1775; billeting allowed from date of enlistment to date of marching from Scarborough, July 4, 1775, via Arundel (Kennebunkport), Berwick, Dover, Durham Falls,

New Market, Exeter, Kingston, Plaistow, Haverhill, Andover, Wilmington, Woburn and Arlington, 130 miles, to headquarters at Cambridge; encamped near Fort No. 2, near the present intersection of Putnam Avenue and Franklin Street, Cambridge, for the siege of Boston. At Cambridge, July 7, 1775, Captain Rice wrote to Dr. Robert Southgate at Scarborough:

I have not anything new to inform you of relative to the Army; things remain peaceable at present, but we are making all the warlike preparations against our avaricious enemies that can be, though we expect daily and hourly they will make us another visit (Me. Hist. Soc., Collections, 1st ser., III, 196-197).

With the other regiments of General William Heath's brigade, they were under artillery fire almost every day in August and September, 1775, and on November 9 fought in a short skirmish at Lechmere Point. They were discharged, December 31, 1775.

He reenlisted as corporal, Captain Nathan Watkin's 6th Company, Colonel Phinney's 18th Continental Regiment, January 1, 1776. On March 20 they entered Boston. Rufus King of Scarborough, then a student at Harvard College, wrote to Dr. Southgate on August 6, 1776:

Phinney's Regiment is ordered from Boston to Ticonderoga. I guess the pious Elder would as lieve tarry where he is; but he was formerly fond of action - hope now he will be satisfied - General Gates will doubtless make a stand at Ticonderoga (Ibid.)

On the Ticonderoga expedition they marched, Thursday, August 8, to Roxbury; 9th, Watertown, Waltham, Weston; 10th, Lincoln, Concord, Acton, Littleton; 11th, Groton; 12th, Lunenburg and Fitchburg; 13th, Ashburnham; 14th Winchendon; 15th, Fitzwilliam; 16th, Swanzey; 17th, Keene, Surrey, Walpole; 18th to 20th, Charleston Fort No. 4; 21st, Springfield; 22nd, Cavendish; 24th to 27th, woods camp in rain, near Rutland; 28th, Otter Creek; 29th, Castleton; 30th, Poultney River, on the Vermont-New York border. On Sunday, September 1, at Skenesborough (Whitehall, N. Y.), Ebenezer Seavey, corporal, with fifteen others of the regiment, was reported deserted, per muster roll dated Fort George, December 8. His term of enlistment expired December 31, 1776, on which date Colonel Phinney resigned from the Continental Army.

On January 1, 1777, he reenlisted as private, in Captain Silas Burbank's Company, Colonel Samuel Brewer's 12th Massachusetts Regiment; list of men raised to serve in the Continental

Army, as returned by enlistment committee of Salem; term, three years or during war; return sworn to at camp near Valley Forge, January 23, 1778; enlisted for town of Scarborough; mustered by Daniel Insley; reported on furlough; also, private, Captain Burbank's Company, Colonel Ebenezer Sprout's Regiment; Continental Army pay accounts from January 1, 1777 to September 7, 1778; reported deserted, September 7, 1778.

Reenlisted as private, Captain Benjamin Larrabee's Company, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's Regiment; marched July 9, 1779, on the Penobscot expedition; July 16, on transports at Falmouth Neck (Portland); 19th, sailed to Townsend Harbor (Boothbay), where the troops were reviewed by General Lovell on the 22nd; 24th, sailed, and anchored at Upper Fox Island; 25th, at Penobscot, under British fire; 28th, landed under fire at Trask's Rock, Castine, in "a brilliant assault" which failed; 29th, again were shelled; August 7th, 9th, 13th, further assaults on the forts at Castine; 14th, destruction of the American transports by Sir George Collier's squadron, and retreat through the forest; September 12, 1779, final discharge.

There is no record of any punishment for the reported desertions, which presumably were pardoned, in accordance with General Washington's proclamation of April 22, 1779, on the occasion of the last return to the service. As Professor Allen Bowman has observed:

The average recruit, in fact, had little conception of what desertion or absence without leave involved. To him, leaving the army was something of a right, not a crime. . . . On the frontier the fear of Indian raids produced much militia desertion. The men naturally feared that their homes would be burned and their families scalped or carried off. . . . Without including drafts who never joined the army, it can safely be stated that at least half of the militia enrolled during the war deserted. . . . It would seem that at least a third of the regular troops enlisted in the Revolutionary army became deserters (The Morale of the American Revolutionary Army, Washington, 1943, pp. 68, 69, 70, 72).

The 1790 census shows Ebenezer Sevy, Sr. at Scarborough, with three females, perhaps his wife and two of their daughters or daughters-in-law. His farm was by the Broad Turn Road.

He died in 1796.

Children of Ebenezer⁶ and Mary (Stevens) Seavey:

- i. Hannah, b. 1744; m. September 9, 1762, Samuel Haines.

- ii. John, b. 1749; m. October 26, 1769, Hannah Fenderson. At Machias in 1790.
- iii. Nathaniel, b. 1751; m. October 22, 1771, Anna Gould of Pepperellborough (Saco).
- iv. Olive, b. 1753; m. March 19, 1772, Elias Parcher of Pepperellborough.
- v. Thomas, b. 1755; m. Anna _____.
- vi. Ebenezer, b. 1757; m. (1) by Rev. Samuel Stillman at Boston, November 20, 1776, to Hannah Salmon; m. (2) at Scarborough, July 2, 1786, Lavina Foss. Revolutionary War, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Jonathan Andrews' company, Col. Reuben Fogg's 3rd Cumberland County regiment, roll sworn to November 25, 1778; engaged for town of Scarborough; joined Capt. Silas Burbank's company, Col. Samuel Brewer's regiment, term three years.
- 7 vii. Reuben, 1760-1811; m. Elizabeth Burnham; Revolutionary War, private, corporal and sergeant, 1776-1781.
- viii. Sarah, b. 1762, d. January 14, 1851; m. January 31, 1782, Solomon Libby, bp. August 26, 1759 at Scarborough, served three years in Revolutionary War, d. March 3, 1832.

SEVENTH GENERATION

REUBEN SEAVEY, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Stevens) Seavey, was born at Scarborough, Cumberland County, Maine, in 1760.

He married Elizabeth Burnham. She was evidently a daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Burnham of Scarborough, who on January 2, 1755 had married Mary Seavey, and was therefore a second cousin.

Service in the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts Line, Reuben Seavey of Scarborough: enlisted as private, Captain William Crocker's Company, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's Regiment; service from March 1, 1776 to discharge, November 23, 1776; company stationed at Falmouth for defense of seacoast.

List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Captain Jonathan Andrews' Company, Colonel Reuben Fogg's 3rd

Cumberland County Regiment. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Colonel Jonathan Glover's 5th Essex County Regiment; rank, private; joined Colonel William Lee's Regiment.

Colonel Henry Jackson's 16th Regiment: Captain William Scott's 4th Light Infantry Company; enlisted August 7, 1777; residence, Scarborough; engaged for town of Marblehead, March 4, 1778; term, three years; reported promoted to corporal, May 4, 1778; battles of Monmouth and Quaker Hill; Colonel Jackson's Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel William S. Smith, Captain Joshua Orne's Company, pay roll for October 1778. Captain Scott's Company, Colonel Jackson's Regiment, muster roll for April 1779, in garrison at Pawtuxet; credited to town of Scarborough, company return at Providence, July 8, 1779; stationed at Falmouth, August 29 to September 7, 1779; pay roll for October 1779; in camp at Providence, regimental return made up to December 31, 1779; return certified at camp near Morristown, April 30, 1780, of officers and men belonging to the regiments of Colonels Lee, Henley and Jackson, and Massachusetts men in Colonel Henry Sherburne's Regiment, incorporated into a regiment under the command of Colonel Jackson agreeable to the arrangement of April 9, 1779. Reuben Seavey reported promoted to sergeant, July 1, 1780; Continental Army pay accounts for service from August 7, 1777 to December 31, 1780; discharged, Mountain Hutts (sic), near Peekskill, January 4, 1781.

The register of the final settlement certificates issued by John Pierce, Paymaster General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, under authority of the Congressional Resolution of July 4, 1783, shows that Certificate No. 13,758 for one dollar was issued to Reuben Sevey of the 4th (old 9th Massachusetts) Regiment, commanded by Colonel Jackson. There were no pension claims, either State or Federal, based on his Revolutionary War service.

From 1799 to 1811, with the exception of 1806, he was one of the Scarborough selectmen.

He died June 29, 1811. The Columbian Centinel, Boston, July 17, had a brief note of the death: "In Scarboro', Capt. Reuben Seavy, Aet. 51."

Children of Reuben⁷ and Elizabeth (Burnham) Seavey:

- 8 i. Thomas Burnham, b. February 26, 1783, d. September 2, 1875; m. int. August 8, 1807, to Kesiah Hinkley, b. July 8, 1782, d. May 11, 1870.

- ii. Ebenezer, b. April 24, 1785. In War of 1812, commissioned 1st Lt., Capt. Benjamin Adams' Co., 33d Regt., U. S. Infantry, April 30, 1813; wounded at Ormstown, near Montreal, October 26, 1813; resigned September 2, 1814, for disability; invalid pension (half pay), \$103 per annum, commenced September 3, 1814, increased to \$204, February 1, 1831; in 1829 moved from Scarborough to Brownfield, Me., where he died May 16, 1846. Wife, Dorcas Harmon, bp. March 8, 1799, married December 13, 1813, at the home of her parents, Daniel and Abigail Harmon, in Scarborough; after husband's death moved to Boston; last certificate of widow's pension December 29, 1868 (Nat. Archives: OWWF 12,943). Son: Oscar F. Seavey; service, Mexican War, private, Co. C, 7th U. S. Infantry, enlisted at Portland, September 4, 1846; d. May 31, 1847, at Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
- iii. Samuel, b. June 17, 1787; d. June 27, 1787.
- iv. Eli, b. August 17, 1788; commissioned Capt., 2d Brigade, 12th Division, Mass. Militia, July 10, 1815, discharged April 22, 1818; d. November 23, 1857; m. Sarah Harmon (sister of Dorcas), b. May 31, 1793, d. November 30, 1857 (D. A. R. Nat. No. 75,800, Harriet Seavey Saunders, Chicago; Deyo, Hist. Barnstable Co., Mass., 947).
- v. Sarah, b. December 4, 1790; d. April 8, 1810.
- vi. Eunice, b. June 20, 1793; d. March 11, 1812.
- vii. Olive, b. March 5, 1796; m. William Foss.
- viii. John Moulton, b. November 12, 1798; d. January 26, 1800; named for his uncle.
- ix. Mary, b. February 7, 1801; d. January 7, 1806.
- x. Rebecca, b. November 9, 1803; d. October 16, 1810.
- xi. Reuben, b. August 27, 1807; m. Rebecca _____.

EIGHTH GENERATION

THOMAS BURNHAM SEAVEY, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Burnham) Seavey, was born February 26, 1783, at Scarborough, Maine.

In his youth he learned the trade of a hatter, and for a short time was engaged in that business at Portland. He supported himself by his earnings while attending the old Portland Academy, then on Congress Street opposite the Third Congregational Church, and thus obtained a better than average education.

At Georgetown, Maine, on August 8, 1807, he filed notice of intention to marry Kesiah Hinkley, who had been born there on July 8, 1782. She was the youngest daughter of Lieutenant Josiah (1742-1811) and Kesiah (Hutchins) Hinkley (1738-1811), and a great-great-great granddaughter of the last governor of the Plymouth Colony, Thomas Hinckley. The date of marriage is not recorded.

Their first children, the twins Josiah and Elizabeth, were born at Saco, November 28, 1808, but their other children, from Sarah in 1811 to William in 1823, were born in Georgetown, where he was a selectman from 1816 to 1824.

In the War of 1812 he served as fife major, in charge of the regimental fifiers, in Lt. Col. Andrew Reed's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, at Bath, Maine, June 22 and September 10 to October 10, 1814.

Upon the erection of the lighthouse on Monhegan Island in 1824 he applied for the post of keeper. The Lighthouse Letters of the United States Coast Guard (National Archives, Record Group 26) contain one original and three fair copies of letters concerning this appointment. On June 29, 1824, Stephen Pleasanton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury and Acting Commissioner of the Revenue, requested President Monroe to appoint Thomas B. Seavy (sic) to be keeper of the Monhegan lighthouse at \$350 per annum. Three days later Pleasanton informed Isaac Ilsley, Collector of Customs at Portland and Superintendent of Lighthouses in Maine, that the President had approved the appointment. On July 24, 1824, Ilsley wrote Pleasanton:

Mr. Seavey has been notified and has accepted the appointment.

The Light House and Dwelling House were completed on the third of this month, and the Lantern fitted up with revolving, red, and common Lights and furnished with oil etc. by Winslow Lewis on the 17th.

Mr. Seavey has been instructed to repair to the Island forthwith, probably he is now there attending to his duties as keeper.

Thomas B. Seavey and his wife were living on Monhegan Plantation with their children, Reuben, William, Sarah and Eliza, at the census of 1830.

"In consideration of the sum of twenty three hundred dollars paid by Thomas B. Seavey of the Island of Monhegan in said State Yeoman," on April 5, 1833 Capt. Thomas Hinkley and his wife conveyed to him two parcels of land in Hallowell, Kennebec County, one being of about 203 acres north of land formerly owned by Andrew McCausland and running from a stone monument "near the road leading westerly from Bowmans Point to the County road leading from Hallowell Village to Litchfield . . . to the margin of Jimmies Pond," and the other of six acres to the southwesterly part of Lot No. 34 on Barker's plan of the Bowman tract, near the Cold Spring Brook, and south of land formerly owned by James Hinkley (Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 80, page 206).

Evidently he left the Lighthouse Service and moved to this farm in 1834, after ten years' service. A letter dated August 19, 1834 from Pleasanton informed ex-Senator John Chandler, then collector at Portland, that another keeper had been appointed to fill the vacancy on Monhegan Island caused by the resignation of Thomas B. Seavy (sic), and on June 3, 1835 Thomas Hinkley executed and acknowledged another deed "to Thomas B. Seavey of said Hallowell" for seventeen acres running east-southeast from the Cold Stream Brook tract previously conveyed to land then in the possession of Emerson Titcomb, twelve of said acres being to satisfy a deficiency in acreage under the first deed, and the other five acres being for the consideration of sixty dollars (Ibid., Book 94, p. 528).

He was an original pew-holder and deacon of the First Baptist Church in Gardiner, built in 1836, of which Julius Neal, his son-in-law, was clerk and the Reverend Abraham Bedel pastor, and in 1842 he was executor of Julius Neal's will.

The passage of the act of incorporation of the new town of Farmingdale, April 3, 1852, was largely the result of his efforts, in cooperation with Alexander Chadwick and William Grant. In the first town election, held April 12, 1852 "at the brick school house at Bowman's Point," he was elected one of the three selectmen, who were to function also as assessors of taxes and overseers of the poor, and his name was placed on the list of jurors. He served as selectman for three years.

After the death of his son Reuben in 1864 his grandson Reuben Seavey Neal helped to manage his farm.

His wife died May 11, 1870. He died September 2, 1875, and was buried beside her in the West Farmingdale Cemetery, adjoining the Litchfield-Hallowell road. The inscription on her gravestone is "He giveth his beloved sleep," from the 127th Psalm, and on his gravestone, "His life was useful, his end was peace."

The Kennebec Journal, of Augusta, on Saturday morning, September 4, 1875, had the following two items:

Mr. Thomas B. Seavey, the oldest man in Farmingdale, died on Thursday forenoon last, at the great age of 92 years and 7 months. He had no organic disease, and retained both his physical and mental powers up to within four weeks of his death. He had lived in town for forty years, following the occupation of a farmer. In his younger days he was a civil engineer. He had held several town offices. For ten years he resided at Monhegan Isle, and was keeper of the light there, being also inspector of the Waldoboro' district.

The death on Thursday, September second, of Deacon Thomas B. Seavey of West Farmingdale, removes another of our aged citizens from the list of those whose early labors and enterprise rendered them men of mark in the past generation. Previous to the formation of the town of Farmingdale, the farm and homestead of Mr. Seavey constituted a part of Hallowell, and he was well known and universally respected by every class of his fellow citizens. He closed a consistent Christian life as above stated, at the advanced age of ninety-two years and seven months, and has gone to his reward, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends, an example of unostentatious piety and sterling virtues worthy of imitation.

Children of Thomas Burnham⁸ and Kesiah (Hinkley) Seavey:

- i. Josiah H., b. November 28, 1808, at Saco.
- ii. Elizabeth, twin, b. November 28, 1808.
- iii. Sarah, b. June 13, 1811, at Georgetown, d. January 23, 1894; m. int. (1) November 26, 1836 at Hallowell, to Julius Neal, b. March 19, 1803, d. March 26, 1842; m. (2) December 9, 1854, John Stevens, Esq., of Woolwich, Me. Children:

1. Francis H. Morrell, b. June 26, 1846 at Hallowell; lived at Irvington, N. J.
2. Eliza Morrell (Mrs. Edward E. Davis), b. April 30, 1856 at Phillips, Me., d. May 31, 1906 at Old Orchard, Me. (D. A. R. Nat. No. 20,370).
3. _____.

vii. William Henry, b. March 5, 1823, at Georgetown, Me.; attended Colby College, Waterville, Me., 1841-42; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., B. A. 1845, M. A. 1848, Phi Beta Kappa, Athenaeum Society, Chi Psi; teacher, Hallowell High School; at Boston, Mass., master, Eliot School, 1853-56; principal, Boston Girls' High and Normal School (now Boston Teachers College), 1856-68; edited and revised Charles Augustus Goodrich's History of the United States (Boston: Brewer & Tileston, 1867); died at his residence in Chester Square, Boston, April 27, 1868. "He was a scholar of large attainments, remarkable for his clear, vigorous and comprehensive mind, a successful instructor, lucid and direct in explanations, kind and sympathizing, genial and cheerful, parental in government, wise and judicious. He was the friend of all his pupils, and was beloved by all who knew him. To his admirable method, wise management, untiring labors, knowledge of character and devotion to his noble work may be largely attributed the success and prosperity of the important school which for the last twelve years has been under his charge." (Report of the School Committee of the City of Boston for the year 1868).

His widow, Mary Louisa (Munro) Seavey, on June 8, 1868, petitioned for letters of administration on his estate.

They had one son, William Munro Seavey, b. March 29, 1862 at Fairmount, Mass., grad. Harvard, B. A. 1885, LL. B. 1892; m. Alice Martha Hutchinson; admitted Massachusetts bar August 4, 1891; author of two manuals on Massachusetts practice published in 1893 and 1894; had offices at 4 Pemberton Square, Boston, in 1894 and 1895; d. July 22, 1902 at Brighton.

He was survived by his widow and their minor daughter, Marion Hutchinson Seavey.

NINTH GENERATION

REUBEN SEAVEY, son of Thomas Burnham Seavey and Kesiah (Hinkley) Seavey, was born June 29, 1814, at Georgetown, Maine.

On November 4, 1837, he filed notice of intention to marry Hannah Neal Fairbanks, born July 11, 1818, daughter of Deacon Elias and Rhoda Phillips (Neal) Fairbanks, and on November 27, 1837, they were married by the Reverend Abraham Bedel, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at her parents' home in Gardiner.

He inherited his father's musical talent. He conducted a singing school, and was a fine violinist.

The Federal Census of 1850 shows him at age 34, with his wife, 31, on his father's farm at Hallowell. His children, Elisha P., 11, William J., 8, and Frances E., 5, are listed as having attended school within the year.

At the first Farmingdale town meeting, April 5, 1852, he was elected a member of the Superintending School Committee, and he was also a member of the committee whose report, adopted at the meeting of May 1, 1852, defined the limits of the four original school districts of Farmingdale.

In the Civil War, Reuben Seavey enlisted at Augusta on September 10, 1862 as a private, for nine months' service. On October 14 he was mustered into the 28th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to Company F, commanded by Captain Edward Ballard Neal of Wiscasset. Personal description at enrollment; birthplace, Georgetown, Me.; age, 44 years (sic); height, 5 feet 10 inches; complexion, light; eyes, blue; hair, light; and by occupation a farmer.

On October 26, the regiment left the state, supposedly bound for Washington, but on reaching Jersey City they were ordered to Fort Schuyler in New York Harbor, to report to Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, commanding the 19th Army Corps. After exchanging their old muskets for new Enfield rifles, on November 26 they were ordered to Brooklyn, where they were quartered overnight in Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Congregational Church, going next morning to camp in East New York.

They left New York by sea on January 17, 1863. Touching at Fortress Monroe on the 22d for further orders, they were sent to New Orleans, where General Banks had just been appointed to departmental command. After a stormy passage, they arrived there on the 29th and camped on Andrew Jackson's 1815 battleground at Chalmette. From February 17 to March 24 they were

on picket duty in Florida, guarding the Pensacola Navy Yard. On the latter date they embarked on the former Maine coastal steamer Eastern Queen, commanded by Captain Jason Collins of Gardiner, and were back in New Orleans on March 29.

They had been recalled to take part in the siege of Port Hudson, which began on May 23. On June 28, while the company was at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, they beat off a Confederate raid, and in three and a half hours of close night combat the small garrison killed, wounded and captured more than three times its own number. The capture of Port Hudson, on July 8, 1863, finally opened the Mississippi River to the Union.

On July 12 they went to Baton Rouge, and on August 6 they left for home, by way of Vicksburg, Cairo, Terre Haute and Buffalo, arriving in Augusta on August 18. As a sergeant, Reuben Seavey was mustered out at Augusta, on August 31, 1863, by Lieutenant Frederick E. Crosman, 17th United States Infantry.

On November 5, 1863, Reuben Seavey re-enlisted for the 30th Maine Infantry, in which on December 11, 1863 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company D, commanded by the veteran Captain Warren H. Boynton of Bangor. Mustered into service the day after Christmas, he sailed from Portland on the steamer Merrimac and on February 16, 1864 was back in New Orleans. At Franklin, La., the regiment was placed in the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, of the 19th Corps. General Banks began his ill-fated Red River campaign toward Shreveport on March 15. After a march of 160 miles, Alexandria was reached on March 25, and Natchitoches on the 31st. On April 8 and 9 they fought in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, after which General Banks ordered a retreat.

On the morning of April 23 they arrived at Monett's Ferry, six miles southeast of Cloutierville, in Natchitoches Parish, where a force of 8,000 Confederates was strongly entrenched on high bluffs overlooking the only fordable portion of the Cane River. In General Banks' own words, "Their position was as difficult of access as Port Hudson or Vicksburg, and involved the safety of our army" (War of the Rebellion: Official Records, series I, vol. 34, pt. 3, p. 294). The Thirtieth Maine led the brigade making the assault, in which Lieutenant Reuben Seavey was killed by a ball through the heart.

His widow, on June 11, 1864, applied for a Federal pension (WC 42,998), which was paid in the sum of \$15 a month until her death, of angina pectoris, February 1, 1895, at West Gardiner. She was buried beside her husband in the family lot in West Farmingdale Cemetery.

Children of Reuben⁹ and Hannah Neal (Fairbanks) Seavey:

- 10 i. Elisha Porter, b. October 25, 1838, d. July 12, 1913; m. November 13, 1866, Hannah Virginia Sampson.
- ii. William Julius, b. April 28, 1842; mustered into Company B, 11th Maine Infantry, November 8, 1861, at Augusta; from November 16, 1861, camped at Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C.; died of measles at old Columbian College Hospital (now The George Washington University Hospital), then at Indiana Avenue and Fourth Street, N. W., in Washington, on January 4, 1862; buried in West Farmingdale Cemetery.
- iii. Frances (Fanny), b. June 27, 1844, d. Livermore Falls, Me., January 22, 1931; m. November 3, 1863, Rev. Edwin Eugene Morse, b. October 5, 1840, son of William, Jr. and Mary Jane (Currier) Morse, at Warren, Me., d. March 2, 1919 at Livermore Falls; both buried West Farmingdale Cemetery. Children:
 1. Ernest E. Morse, b. August 29, 1868, at Lewiston, Me.; m. Vena Ross; d. March 15, 1939, at Portland, Me.
 2. William C. Morse, b. April 9, 1873, at West Gardiner, Me.; lived at Livermore Falls; d. July 9, 1953, at Farmington, Me.
 3. Raymond S. Morse, living at Bangor, Me., in 1920.
 4. Percy, died in elevator accident at Boston about 1900.
- iv. Helen A., b. August 27, 1845.
- v. _____, b. September 1, 1847.
- vi. Thomas Bradbury, b. June 2, 1851; m. November 27, 1883, Theodatia Towle, b. at Hallowell May 2, 1858, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza (Carver) Towle; farmer and several years collector of taxes at West Gardiner; moved to Hallowell about 1922; d. April 22, 1930, at Augusta; funeral service at Baptist chapel, Hallowell, April 24, 1930. Daughter: Mrs. Stella Bradbury, of Farmingdale.
- vii. Albert Hardy, b. July 19, 1854; d. September 23, 1862.

TENTH GENERATION

ELISHA PORTER SEAVEY, eldest son of Reuben and Hannah Neal (Fairbanks) Seavey, was born in Farmingdale, then a part of Hallowell, Maine, on October 25, 1838. He was named in memory of his uncle, Elias Porter Fairbanks, who had died about six months before his birth.

He attended the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College) at Lewiston in 1857 and 1858. In 1859 he went by ship via Panama to mine gold in California, returning to Maine after his father's death in 1864.

He enlisted in the Union Army September 17, 1864 at Augusta. Personal description at enrollment: occupation, farmer; age, 25 years; birthplace, Hallowell, Maine; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; hair and complexion, light; eyes, gray. (He weighed about 140 pounds and had a long drooping mustache in later life.) He was mustered into service as private, Captain Charles T. Hildreth's Unassigned Second Company, on September 23, and promoted to corporal. Two of his cousins, William Henry and Charles Fillmore Fairbanks, were privates in the same company, which on October 11 became new Company A, 16th Maine Infantry Regiment, in the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Fort Wadsworth, south of Petersburg, Virginia.

On December 8-9 he took part in a raid which destroyed twenty miles of track on the nearby Petersburg & Weldon Railroad (now Atlantic Coast Line), and withstood a strong Confederate counterattack on the 10th. After a dreary period in winter camp, he fought in the battles of Hatcher's Run, on February 7, and Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865.

He saw President Lincoln, then staying at City Point, on horseback near Petersburg, and was at Appomattox Court House when Lee surrendered, April 9, 1865. The regiment remained at Appomattox until April 15, then marched eastward to Black's and White's Station (now Blackstone) on the South Side (now Norfolk & Western) Railroad, where they camped on the 21st. On May 1 they marched again, and on May 4 were at Manchester, across the James River from Richmond. They marched through the ruins of Richmond on Saturday, May 6, and then northward through Hanover Court House, Fredericksburg, Fairfax Court House, to Arlington Heights. On May 23 they marched in the famous Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out and honorably discharged as corporal, June 5, 1865, at Arlington Heights, and on June 10 arrived at Augusta and received his final pay.

After the war he bought a farm that had belonged to his maternal great-grandfather, Joseph Neal, at West Gardiner, just over the town line from Farmingdale, on the south side of the Hallowell-Litchfield road. On November 13, 1866, he married Hannah Virginia Sampson (born May 14, 1847), daughter of Job and Hannah (Brann) Sampson of West Gardiner, with the Reverend Stephen D. Richardson, pastor of the Manchester Baptist Church, performing the ceremony. His wife was a direct descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Sampson of the Mayflower, in the line Job⁶, Capt. Chapin⁵, Capt. Chapin⁴, David³, Caleb², Henry¹. Her family came from Duxbury, and her other Pilgrim ancestors included Myles Standish, John Alden, and Priscilla, William and Alice Mullins (Gen. Soc. Mfl. Des., Nos. 16,931, 19,237).

Beginning in 1865, Elisha Seavey taught for a number of years in the district schools of Farmingdale and West Gardiner. The report of the Farmingdale Superintending School Committee for the year 1867-68 (pp. 6-7) said of his work as teacher in District No. 2, for which William A. Hodgdon was agent:

The agent was so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Seavey for the third successive winter term, and he succeeded even better than in the two preceding terms.

The efforts of teacher, parents and scholars were combined in the work of the school, and were rewarded with great success. We very seldom see a school, even where far greater advantages are offered than here, where the scholars show so thorough a knowledge and understanding of the studies of the term, as were shown here at the last examination. If in all our schools the parents would take so strong an interest as here, and the agents secure so competent teachers as Mr. Seavey, we would have but little need to send our children to other towns in search of better schools than we have at home.

He taught in Farmingdale District No. 1 in 1869-70, and in Districts 2 and 3 in 1870-71. From 1868 he was a member of the Superintending School Committee of West Gardiner, and by 1878 he was Supervisor of Schools.

At that time the public school system of West Gardiner consisted of nine school districts. The people of each school district decided at annual meetings what the lengths of the summer and winter school terms, or sometimes only one fall term, should be, generally about ten or twelve weeks, and elected a school agent who would secure teachers and make the annual report to the Superintending School Committee or the Supervisor

of Schools. Most of the older boys and girls attended only the winter term, and worked on the farm the rest of the year. Consequently, male teachers usually taught the winter terms, because discipline was difficult to maintain.

Residing in District No. 3 of West Gardiner, which had charge of the Washington School on the Hallowell-Litchfield road, he was elected agent for it in the years 1870-71 and 1871-72. He taught in District No. 3 in the fall of 1870, in No. 4 in the fall of 1870, and again in No. 3 in the winter of 1872-73. In 1877-78 he taught in No. 2 for the fall term, and in No. 5 in the winter. He still taught in Farmingdale, and in 1952 Mr. Millard I. Parker, one of the Farmingdale selectmen, recollected him as his first teacher in the old Burns School there.

Always active in politics, he became a member of the Republican town committee in West Gardiner in 1868. He was a West Gardiner selectman in 1870 and tax collector for 1873-74, and Federal census enumerator in 1880. For the biennial term 1881-82 he served in the Maine legislature as representative (Seat No. 82) for the Kennebec County district comprising Farmingdale, West Gardiner and Pittston, with his committee assignment being to the Joint Committee on Railroads.

Between 1873 and 1885 he also worked in the Railway Mail Service and at the Boston post office. In the fall of 1890 he and his family moved to Washington, D. C., where after an interview with President Harrison he received a clerical appointment in the Census Office. From March 7, 1895 until his death, he was a civilian employee of the Navy Department.

He lived in Washington successively at 14 Third Street, 1125 Twelfth Street, and 1110 K Street, N. E., and at 1540 Ninth Street, 1530 Kingman Place, and 54 R Street, N. W., attending Calvary Baptist Church. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in September 1892 he marched in the great parade at Washington which terminated the 26th annual encampment. He was elected commander of General George H. Thomas Post, No. 15, and represented the Department of the Potomac at the 39th annual encampment at Denver, Colorado, September 7-8, 1905. He received a veteran's pension (SC 994,389).

His wife died July 23, 1903. He died July 12, 1913, and was interred beside her, July 15, 1913, in Rock Creek Cemetery in Washington.

Children of Elisha Porter¹⁰ and Hannah (Sampson) Seavey:

- i. Wallace Reuben, b. July 29, 1870; electrician; left Washington about 1897.

- ii. Albert Morrell, b. July 21, 1872, d. s. p. July 26, 1910; m. by Rev. J. C. Nicholson, January 20, 1904, to Gertrude M. Sheldon, b. December 31, 1877, d. December 12, 1907; both buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.
- iii. Ida Kimball, b. July 25, 1874, d. September 19, 1950; m. by Rev. J. J. Muir, July 20, 1904, to Edwin Montgomery Tansill, b. November 1868, son of William Norman and Ann (Cole) Tansill, of Fredericksburg, Va. Son: Clarence Edwin Tansill, b. May 29, 1905, m. Katharine Estelle Richardson.
- 11 iv. Elmer Sampson, b. September 14, 1878; patent engineer, Bethlehem Steel Company and predecessor Cambria Steel Company, September 1, 1904 to December 31, 1954 (ret.); inventor, U. S. patents: 1,408,834; 1,414,589; 1,424,524; 1,465,591; 1,469,448; 1,490,489; 1,646,170; 1,710,592; 1,812,023. Married at Johnstown, Pa., July 22, 1908, by Rev. (later Rt. Rev. Msgr.) James Roger Matthews, to Ellen Mary Matthews, b. February 15, 1879, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Murphy) Matthews; she d. November 8, 1953. Children: James Thomas Matthews, b. April 5, 1909; Marion Ida (Mrs. Joseph Whelan), b. March 1, 1911.

APPENDIX

ENGLISH RECORDS

Stokeinteignhead Manor Rolls, 1466-1608

Court Roll No. 218: Law court of the manor held Feast of All Saints, 6 Edward IV, November 1, 1466. *Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod Willelmus Martyn senior (iiij d), Ricardus Sewy (iiij d), et Willelmus Browne (iiij d) brasiarent cervisiam et inde fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in misericordia.*

Law court, Apostles Philip and James, 7 Edward IV, May 1, 1467. *Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod Ricardus Sewy (iiij d), Willelmus Browne (iiij d) . . . brasiarent cervisiam et inde fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in misericordia.*

Court Roll 219: Law court, St. Luke the Evangelist, 14 Edward IV, October 18, 1474. *Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod . . . Ricardus Sewy (iiij d) brasiarent cervisiam et inde fregerunt assisam et ipsi in misericordia.*

Ricardus Sewy queret de Ricardo Gybbe in placito debiti, qui non venit et quia prepositus ipsum non distringet, ideo ipse in misericordia et distringetur (ij d).

Court of the manor, St. David the Bishop, 14 Edward IV, March 1, 1475. *Ricardus Sewy queret de Ricardo Gybbe in placito debiti qui non venit et quia prepositus ipsum non distringet ideo ipse in misericordia et distringetur (ij d).*

Law court, Invention (Finding) of the Holy Cross, 15 Edward IV, May 3, 1475. *Decennarius ibidem venit et presentat quod . . . Ricardus Sewy (iiij d) brasiarent cervisiam et fregerunt assisam et ipsi in misericordia.*

Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod Ricardus Sewy brasiaret cervisiam et inde fregerit assisam ideo ipse in misericordia (iiij d).

Court of the manor, St. James the Apostle, 15 Edward IV, July 25, 1475. *Ricardus Sewy queret de Ricardo Gybbby in placito debiti qui non venit et quia prepositus ipsum non distringet, ideo in misericordia (ij d).*

Roll 220: The date of the first court on this roll is torn off, but was probably 2 or 3 Henry VII, 1487. . . . quod Ricardus Sewy qui de domino tenuit . . . accidet domino de heriot i bos pretii x s quis . . . (torn away).

Roll 221: Law court, St. Luke the Evangelist, 4 Henry VII, October 18, 1488. Item presentant Edwardum Kyrton ad officium decennarius et Thomam Frye et Willelmum Browne ad officium tastatores et Johannem Flocher ad officium prepositus.

Court of the manor, Conversion of St. Paul, 4 Henry VII, January 25, 1489. Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod Johannes Browne (iij d) . . . Alicia Sewy (iij d) brasiarent cervisiam et inde fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Court of the manor, St. Margaret the Virgin, 4 Henry VII, July 20, 1489. Decennarius ibidem venit et presentat quod Willelmus Sewy interfecit Willelmum Browne cum sico contra pacem ad effusionem sanguinis ideo ipse in misericordia (ix d).

Roll 1428: Law court, St. Augustine the Bishop, 10 Henry VII, August 28, 1494. Item presentant quod unus equus bay coloris pervenit extrahur ad domum Aliciae Sewy in festo George Martyr ultimo praeteritus remanet in custodia seneshalis.

Court Roll 222: Law court, 21 Henry VII, October 4, 1505. Decennarius presentat quod Thomas Martyn junior residens cum Alicia Martyn, Ricardus Sewy junior cum Willelmo Sewy . . . sunt aetatis xij annorum et amplius et non jurati ad assisam domini Regis ideo distringetur.

Court of the manor, 21 Henry VII, January 30, 1506. Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod . . . Willelmus Sewy (iij d) . . . brasiarent cervisiam et inde fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Law court, 21 Henry VII, May 16, 1506. Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod Willelmus Sewy (iij d) . . . brasiarent cervisiam et inde fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Decennarius venit cum tota decenna et presentant defecti . . . Willelmi Sewy . . . sectam debent ad huic diem ideo in misericordia.

Roll 223: Court of the manor, 22 Henry VIII, January 9, 1531.

Decennarius ibidem venit cum homagium et presentat quod Ricardus Martyn residens cum Ricardo Sewy . . . sunt aetatis xij annorum et amplius et non jurati in assisam domini Regis et distringerentur.

Law court, 22 Henry VIII, April 17, 1531. Ricardus Martyn residens cum Ricardo Sewy . . . ad jurati in assisam domini Regis et distringerentur.

Tastatores ibidem veniunt et presentant quod . . . Ricardus Sewy (iij d) brasiarent cervisiam ad vendendam et inde fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in misericordia.

Court of the manor, 23 Henry VIII, July 10, 1531. Ricardus Martyn residens cum Ricardo Sewy . . . Thomas Brown cum Thoma Martyn ad jurandos in assisam domini Regis et distringerentur.

Decennarius ibidem venit cum homage et presentat quod Johanna Sewy vidua qua de dominis tenuit tenementum cum suis pertinentiis durante viduatae sua secundum consueta et nihil presentat in dampno. Et super hoc venit Ricardus Sewy filius cuis et petit habere dictum tenementum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis pro termino vitae suae secundum consueta manerii predicti patet per copia sua in plena curia ostenda et sic fecit dominis fidelitas. Et admissus est unde tenementum.

Roll 224: Manor of Stokeyntinhedd, view of frankpledge of the Queen of said manor held 35 Elizabeth, October 1, 1593. Johannes Dottyn, generosus, in misericordia (ij d) pro licentia concordia cum Willelmo Seebye in placito trespass.

Decennarius viz. Johannes Mayne ad hanc curia comparavit et super sacrum suum presentat . . . Johannem Seebye residens per se, Ricardus Tomlyn residens cum Johannem Seebye ad jurandos dominae Reginae pro legiantiis eorum ideo distringerentur.

Duodecem pro Domina Regina . . . William Seebye.

Court of manor held 36 Elizabeth, January 7, 1594. Willelmus Seebye queret versus Willelmo Cooke de placito trespass. non attachandus ideo attacharetur.

Homagium ibidem viz. Willelmus Seward, generosus, liber tenent manerii necnon Willelmus Seebye (and other conventional and customary tenants made presentments).

Ad hanc curiam veniunt . . . Johannes Seevye pro se, Ricardus Tomlyn residens cum Johannem Seevye . . . et petunt quod ipsi jurati possint domina Regina pro legientiis eorum et jurati sunt sectatores.

Willelmus Cooke in misericordia (ij d) pro licentia concordia cum Willelmo Seevye in placito trespass.

xij pro Domina Regina . . . Willelmus Seevye.

Court of manor, 36 Elizabeth, July 8, 1594. Decennarius ibidem viz. Willelmus Coose cum homagio ibidem viz. Johannes Dottyn, generosus, Willelmus Seevye, Gregorius Browne . . . (made presentments).

Court Rolls 225 and 226 extend to October 4, 1606, 4 James I, but have no Seavey entries.

Stokeinteignhead Hundred Court Rolls, 1490-1601

Stokyntinshed law court of the hundred, parcel of hundred of Woneford. These rolls cover Stokeinteignhead, Ringmore in St. Nicholas, East and West Ogwell, Combeinteignhead and Teighnarvey in Stokeinteignhead.

Court Rolls 210 and 211, from September 28, 1490, 6 Henry VII, contain nothing pertaining to this family.

Roll 212: Feast of St. Matthew next before Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 1 Henry VIII, September 21, 1509. Stoke. Tithingman presents all well.

Rynnemore. Decennarius ibidem venit et presentat quod Willelmus Sewey junior et Thomas Lake junior residens cum Willelmo Lake sunt extra assisam Domini Regis.

Teynghervy. Decennarius venit et presentat quod . . . John at Bowe (per plegium Willelmi Sewy), John Flaccher (per plegium Willelmi Sewy), Thomas Flaccher (per plegium Willelmi Sewy) . . . sunt communes lusores ad pilam pedestrem contra formam statuti inde editam et provisam ideo distringere.

Court held 1 Henry VIII, March 21, 1510. Ad hanc curiam veniunt John at Bowe (per plegium Willelmi Sewy, ij d), Thomas Flaccher (per plegium dicti Willelmi, ij d), Willelmum Flaccher (per plegium dicti Willelmi), et dant Domino Rege de fine pro diversi transgressionibus inde accusati sunt.

Court Roll 214: Law court of hundred of Stokeyntynhed parcel and part of the hundred of Wonford held 36 Henry VIII, February 3, 1545. John Sayway . . . quia non prosequitur versus Edwardo Lange in placita debiti.

Court Roll 215: 4 Edward VI, October 22, 1550. Rynnemore. Decennarius ibidem venit solus et presentat ad officium decennarius ibidem Thomas Seway qui juratus est.

Court Roll 216: 36 Elizabeth, October 24, 1594. Stoke. Decennarius ibidem venit et presentat ad officium decennarius ibidem hoc anno Willemus Sevey qui juratus est.

Stokeinteignhead Parish Register, 1538-1570

2012809

a. Baptisms.

| | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1538 | 15 Sept. | Zevye, John, son of Thomas |
| | 10 Oct. | Zevie, John, son of Bawdyn |
| 1540 | | Zevie, Johan, d. of Richard |
| 1542 | | Zeve, Gillian, d. of Thomas |
| 1545 | 15 May | Zevie, William, s. of Bawden |
| 1547 | 6 Nov. | Zevie, Ellen, d. of John |
| | 6 Jan. | Zevie, Gilbert, s. of Bawden |
| 1550 | 15 May | Zevie, Elizabeth, d. of John |
| 1552 | 4 July | Sevie, John, s. of John |
| 1553 | 3 July | Zevie, John, s. of John (sic) |
| | 23 Sept. | Zevie, Richard, s. of Thomas |
| 1556 | 5 Oct. | Zevie, John, s. of Thomas |
| | 14 Dec. | Zevie, John, s. of Richard |
| 1557 | 16 Jan. | Zevie, Elizabeth, d. of John |
| 1559 | 11 Mar. | Zevie, Johan and Anne, ds. of Richard |
| 1560 | 29 Sept. | Zevie, Charity, d. of Thomas |
| 1563 | 29 Sept. (sic) | Zevie, Johan, d. of Thomas |
| 2. 1566 | 16 June | Zevie, Henry, s. of Thomas |
| | 13 Oct. | Zevie, John, s. of Nicholas |
| 1569 | 2 June | Zevie, Thomas, s. of Nicholas |

b. Marriages.

| | | |
|---------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1546 | 15 Jan. | Zevie, John and Jone |
| 1547 | 7 June | Zeavie, William and Alse |
| 1550 | 16 Nov. | Zevie, John and Helyn Moore |
| 1552 | 8 Feb. | Zeve, John and Alse Rowe |
| | 15 May | Rowe, Richard and Gellin Zevie |
| | 4 Sept. | Zevie, Richard and Mawte Melberie |
| 1. 1552 | 18 Sept. | Zevie, Thomas and Elizabeth Browne |
| | 9 Jan. | Zevie, Richard and Johan Kirton |
| 1559 | 29 Oct. | Arnell, Christopher and Alse Zevie |

| | | |
|------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1560 | 9 Dec. | Symon, Thomas and Alse Zevie |
| 1565 | 29 Jan. | Arnill, Richard and Elizabeth Zevie |
| | 26 Nov. | Zevie, Nicholas and Elizabeth Varder |
| 1566 | 10 June | Bickford, John and Elizabeth Zevie |

c. Burials.

| | | |
|------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1545 | 6 July | Richard Zevie |
| | 25 Aug. | Joan Zevie |
| 1546 | 2 Oct. | Julian Zevie Plague year |
| | 24 Oct. | Helen Zevie |
| 1553 | 7 July | Grace Zevie, d. of William |
| | 4 Aug. | Alse Zevie, d. of John |
| | 23 Aug. | Mawte Zevie, w. of Richard |
| | 25 Oct. | Alse Zevie, d. of Richard |
| 1559 | 7 June | Richard Zevie |
| | 20 June | John Zevie |
| | 5 July | Johan Zevie |
| | 18 July | Johan Zevie |
| 1561 | 19 Nov. | Elizabeth Sevie, d. of John |
| 1562 | 6 Feb. | John Zevie |
| 1565 | 30 Oct. | Marjorye Zevie, widow |
| 1570 | 21 Oct. | Thomas Zevie, s. of Nicholas |
| | 28 Jan. | John Zevie, s. of John |

Note: There were several years in which the parson made no entries whatsoever. The Devon and Cornwall Record Society has a complete transcript of the Stokeinteignhead parish registers from 1538 to 1837.

Baptisms at St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, 1586-1653

| | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 1625 | 13 Nov. | Sevie, Marie, d. of William |
| 1629 | 8 Nov. | Senie, Nathaniel, s. of William |

Boyd's Marriage Index, Devonshire

| | |
|------|---|
| 1571 | Jelian Zeve and John Cannter, at Stoke Gabriel |
| 1642 | Joan Seavy and Thomas Chinnock, at Churston Ferrers |

Exeter Marriage Licenses

| | | |
|------|----------|--|
| 1627 | 13 April | Robert Tapley of Littleham and Joanna Zeavie, widow, of the same |
|------|----------|--|

Society of Genealogists, London, Card Index

| | | |
|------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1638 | 28 March | John Seavey, buried at Rotherhithe |
|------|----------|------------------------------------|

ADDENDA

Page 23, end of line 2, add: and was a schoolteacher and principal there.

Page 24, first line of fifth paragraph, for "April 5" read "April 12."

Page 30, line 11, add: Edwin M. Tansill, d. April 26, 1959.

